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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2622

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13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/468,257

Applicant(s)

HANSON ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph R. Pokrzywa

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5,7-20,22 and 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5,7-20,22 and 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 4/2/03, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 2-5, 7-20, 22, and 24-33** are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 4/02/03, with respect to **claims 5, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 27** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Upon review of current amended **claims 11, 26, and 28**, and the cited prior art of Cass (U.S. Patent Number 5,692,073), the examiner finds that the reference of Cass still can be interpreted as anticipating the claims.

4. Applicant's arguments filed 4/02/03, with respect to **claims 11, 26, and 28**, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

5. In response to applicant's arguments, regarding the rejection of **claims 11, 26 and 28**, as being anticipated by Cass (U.S. Patent Number 5,692,073), which state on page 15 that Cass fails to teach if the communication mark includes a storage address, since the communication mark is simply an "X" mark. The examiner notes the limitation of the current claim, requiring "said communication mark is a storage address to a location where an external communication address is stored." Upon review of Cass, the examiner finds that Cass can still be interpreted as teaching this limitation. Cass shows that various elements (1111, 1112, 1121, etc.) are printed on a page, which indicate links to web pages, as seen in Figs. 21 and 22. These elements (1111, 1112, etc.)

Art Unit: 2622

are the communication marks (instead of the “X” marks as argued by applicant), and are URL’s or addresses to web sites over the Internet, whereby a URL address can be interpreted as a “location where an external communication address is stored”. The communication mark is selected when the user writes an “X” over the specified communication mark. Because of this, one of ordinary skill in the art can still interpret the claim, as currently amended, as being taught by Cass.

6. Therefore, the rejection of **claims 11, 26, and 28**, as cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03, under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), as being anticipated by Cass, is maintained and repeated in this Office action, with a full discussion below.

Claim Objections

7. The objection to **claims 2-4**, as cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03, is overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment.

8. **Claim 26** is objected to because of the following informalities:

In **claim 26**, in lines 8 and 9, the newly added limitation of “wherein the at least one address is different from that of the final addressee destination” should be moved to line 13, after the introduction of “retrieving at least one communications address”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The rejection to **claims 2-4**, under 35 U.S.C. 112, as cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03, is overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. **Claims 11-13, 26, and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cass (U.S. Patent Number 5,692,073, cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03).

Regarding **claim 11**, Cass discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of receiving a document from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 17, lines 54 through 67) at a final addressee destination (column 9, lines 55 through 63, and column 17, lines 4 through 16, wherein the printout is scanned into the computer (100), which can be considered a final addressee destination), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 16, line 65 through column 17, line 16), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least one Internet address from the communication mark that is different from the final addressee destination (column 17, lines 4 through 36, whereby the address of the computer 100 is different than the addresses of the links marked by the user), automatically accessing a site for the Internet address

Art Unit: 2622

and retrieving at least one communication address (column 18, lines 7 through 34), inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 18, lines 12 through 53), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communication device (column 18, line 54 through column 19, line 55), wherein the communication mark is a storage address to a location where an external communication address is stored (column 18, line 35 through column 19, line 42, being the URL address indicated in the elements 1111, 1112, etc., selected by the "X" marked by the user).

Regarding *claim 12*, Cass discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of a step of accessing the storage address over a network to obtain the communication address (column 18, lines 7 through 65).

Regarding *claim 13*, Cass discloses the method discussed above in claim 11, and further teaches of a step of accessing a URL address wherein the communication device is located (column 18, lines 7 through 65).

Regarding *claim 26*, Cass discloses a program product for providing automatic communication addressing, comprising machine-readable program code for causing a machine to perform the following method (column 7, lines 35 through 55), comprising receiving at a final destination a document from a sending party from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 9, lines 55 through 63, and column 17, lines 4 through 67, wherein the printout is scanned into the computer (100), which can be considered a final addressee destination), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 16, line 65 through column 17, line 16), wherein the at least one address is

Art Unit: 2622

different from that of the final addressee destination (column 17, lines 4 through 36, whereby the address of the computer 100 is different than the addresses of the links marked by the user), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least one Internet address from the communication mark automatically accessing a site for the Internet address and retrieving at least one communication address (column 18, lines 7 through 34), inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 18, lines 12 through 53), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communication device (column 18, line 54 through column 19, line 55), wherein the communication mark is a storage address to a location where a communication address is stored (column 18, line 35 through column 19, line 42).

Regarding *claim 28*, Cass discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for receiving at a final addressee destination a document from a sending party from one of the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 9, lines 55 through 63, and column 17, lines 4 through 67, wherein the printout is scanned into the computer (100), which can be considered a final addressee destination), logic for, without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 16, line 65 through column 17, line 16), logic for decoding the communication mark to obtain at least one Internet address from the communication mark, logic for automatically accessing a site for the Internet address and retrieving at least one communication address (column 18, lines 7 through 34), wherein the at least one address is different from that of the final addressee destination (column 17, lines 4 through 36, whereby the address of the computer 100 is different than the

Art Unit: 2622

addresses of the links marked by the user), logic for inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 18, lines 12 through 53), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communication device (column 18, line 54 through column 19, line 55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. **Claims 2-5, 7-10, 14-18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witek (U.S. Patent Number 5,461,488, cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03) in view of Li *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,506,697).

Regarding **claim 2**, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed below in claim 15, and Witek further teaches that the locating step comprises scanning the medium (column 2, line 49 through column 3, line 2).

Regarding **claim 3**, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed below in claim 15, and Witek further teaches that the locating step comprises the step of locating the communication mark at a predetermined location on the medium (column 3, lines 3 through 65, on the cover sheet).

Regarding *claim 4*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed below in claim 15, and Witek further teaches that the locating step comprises a locating an address relative to a predetermined mark on the medium (column 3, lines 3 through 62).

Regarding *claim 5*, Witek discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of receiving *at a destination* a document from a sending party from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20, being a created pict file, which can subsequently be printed), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 2, line 49 through column 3, line 62), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), wherein the communication addresses are different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), selecting one of the communication addresses and inputting the selected communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and initiating a communication to the communication address through the communication device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5).

However, Witek is unclear if a document is received at a *final addressee destination* from a sending party, and subsequently, having the communication addressees being different from

Art Unit: 2622

that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of receiving at a final addressee destination (fax 54) a document from a sending party (fax 52) from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 8, lines 42 through 48), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on the hardcopy (step 58 in Fig. 3), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), wherein the communication addresses (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) are different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), and initiating a communication to the communication address through the communication device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 7*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Witek further teaches that the communication device comprises at least two different types of communication modes (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 48 through 66).

Regarding *claim 8*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Witek further teaches of the step of adding a communication mark to the information prior to initiating the communication (column 5, line 64 through column 6, line 30).

Regarding *claims 9 and 10*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Li further teaches that the communication mark is a bar code (column 3, lines 62 through column 4, line 8), and that the communication mark is not visible to the unaided human eye (column 1, line 41 through column 2, line 61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 14*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Li further teaches that the communication device is a voice communication device (column 5, lines 13 through 28, and column 9, lines 27 through 34, wherein a standard facsimile machine inherently include the capability of voice communication). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 15*, Witek discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of locating a communication mark, if one is present, on a medium containing information *at a destination* sent from a sending party (column 2, line 42

Art Unit: 2622

through column 3, line 41), obtaining at least one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 9), the at least one communication address being different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5), wherein the communication mark includes a first communication address for a first communication mode, and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), further comprising the steps of determining if the communication mode for the first communication address is available at the communication device (column 4, lines 57 through 61), and when it is determined that the communication mode for the first communication address is not available at the communication device, sending the second communication address for the second different type of communication mode and the information to the communication device (column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 3, and column 6, lines 52 through 59).

However, Witek is unclear if the step locating a communication mark is at a final destination sent from a sending party, and subsequently, having the at least one communication address being different from that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of locating a communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on a medium containing

Art Unit: 2622

information at a final addressee destination (fax 54) sent from a sending party (fax 52, column 8, lines 42 through 48), obtaining at least one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), the at least one communication address (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) being different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 16*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Witek further teaches of the step of storing the address obtained directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 2, lines 26 through 65, and column 6, lines 31 through 59).

Regarding *claim 17*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Witek further teaches of the step of determining a name of an addressee corresponding to the obtained address (column 3, line 36 through column 4, line 9), and displaying the addressee name to a user (column 6, lines 48 through 59).

Regarding *claim 18*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Witek further teaches of the step of adding a new communication mark to the information includes directly or indirectly a new address to be obtained relative to the obtained at least one address (column 3, lines 3 through 62, and column 5, line 64 through column 6, line 9).

Regarding *claim 20*, Witek discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a communication mark on a medium containing information (column 2, line 42 through column 3, line 41, and column 5, line 59 through column 6, line 9, and column 7, lines 19 through 24) and which has been sent to *a destination* from a sending party (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20), wherein the communication mark includes a first communication address for a first communication mode, and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), and wherein the first communication address and the second communication address are different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), logic for obtaining at least one address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 9), logic for inputting the address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the address through the communications device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5).

However, Witek fails to particularly teach of providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a non-text/image communication mark on a medium containing information and which has been sent to a final addressee destination from a sending party, wherein the first communication address and the second communication address are different from that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a non-text/image

Art Unit: 2622

communication mark (encoded symbol 56b) on a medium containing information (column 8, lines 42 through 48) and which has been sent to a final addressee destination (fax 54) from a sending party (fax 52), wherein the communication mark includes a first communication address for a first communication mode, and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), and wherein the first communication address and the second communication address (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) are different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), logic for obtaining at least one address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (step 58 in Fig. 3), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the address through the communications device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 22*, Witek discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a communication mark, if one is present, on a medium containing information (column 2, line 42 through column 3, line 41, and column 5, line 59 through column 6, line 9, and column 7, lines 19 through 24), which has been sent to a *destination* from a sending party (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20), logic for obtaining at least one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 9), the at least one communication address being different from that of *the destination*

Art Unit: 2622

(column 6, lines 48 through 66), logic for inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5), wherein the communication mark includes a first communication address for a first communication mode, and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), further comprising logic for determining if the communication mode for the first communication address is available at the communication device (column 4, lines 57 through 61), and logic for, when it is determined that the communication mode for the first communication address is not available at the communication device, sending the second communication address for the second different type of communication mode and the information to the communication device (column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 3, and column 6, lines 52 through 59).

However, Witek fails to particularly teach of logic for locating a non-text/image communication mark on a medium containing information which has been sent to a final addressee destination from a sending party, with at least one communication address being different from that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a non-text/image communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on a medium containing information (column 8, lines 42 through 48), which has been sent to a final addressee destination (fax 54) from a sending party (fax 52, column 8, lines 42 through 48), logic for obtaining at least

Art Unit: 2622

one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), the at least one communication address (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) being different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 24*, Witek discloses a program product including machine readable program code for causing a machine (column 4, lines 20 through 31, and column 7, lines 6 through 15) to perform the following method steps for providing automatic communication addressing comprising locating a communication mark, if one is present, on a medium containing information (column 2, line 42 through column 3, line 41), which has been sent to a *destination* from a sending party (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20), obtaining at least one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 9), the at least one communication address being different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), inputting the communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5), wherein the

Art Unit: 2622

communication mark includes a first communication address for a first communication mode, and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), further comprising the steps of determining if the communication mode for the first communication address is available at the communication device (column 4, lines 57 through 61), and when it is determined that the communication mode for the first communication address is not available at the communication device, sending the second communication address for the second different type of communication mode and the information to the communication device (column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 3, and column 6, lines 52 through 59).

However, Witek fails to particularly teach of logic for locating a non-text/image communication mark on a medium containing information which has been sent to a final addressee destination from a sending party, with at least one communication address being different from that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a program product including machine readable program code for causing a machine to perform the following method steps for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for locating a non-text/image communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on a medium containing information (column 8, lines 42 through 48), which has been sent to a final addressee destination (fax 54) from a sending party (fax 52, column 8, lines 42 through 48), logic for obtaining at least one communication address directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), the at least one communication address (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) being different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines

Art Unit: 2622

24 through 34), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communications device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 25*, Witek discloses a program product for providing automatic communication addressing, comprising machine-readable program code for causing a machine (column 4, lines 20 through 31, and column 7, lines 6 through 15) to perform the following method, comprising receiving *at a destination* a document from a sending party from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20, being a created pict file, which can subsequently be printed), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 2, line 49 through column 3, line 62), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), wherein at the first communication address and the second communication address are different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), selecting one of the communication addresses and inputting the selected communication address into an

Art Unit: 2622

address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communication device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5).

However, Witek is unclear if a document is received at a *final addressee destination* from a sending party, and subsequently, having the communication addressees being different from that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a program product for providing automatic communication addressing, comprising machine-readable program code for causing a machine to perform the following method, comprising receiving at a final addressee destination (fax 54) a document from a sending party (fax 52) from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 8, lines 42 through 48), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one non-text/image communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on the hardcopy (step 58 in Fig. 3), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), wherein the communication addresses (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) are different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), and initiating a communication to the communication address through the communication device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings,

Art Unit: 2622

as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 27*, Witek discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for receiving *at a destination* a document from a sending party from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 2, lines 16 through 23, column 2, lines 42 through 49, and column 4, line 57 through column 5, line 20, being a created pict file, which can subsequently be printed), logic for, without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 2, line 49 through column 3, line 62), logic for decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 2, and column 3, line 37 through column 4, line 19, column 4, line 57 through 67, and column 6, lines 48 through 63), wherein the communication addresses are different from that of *the destination* (column 6, lines 48 through 66), logic for selecting one of the communication addresses and inputting the selected communication address into an address function of a communication device (column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 9, and column 6, lines 42 through 66), and logic for initiating a communication of the information to the communication address through the communication device (column 6, line 60 through column 7, line 5).

However, Witek is unclear if a document is received at a *final addressee destination* from a sending party, and subsequently, having the communication addressees being different from

Art Unit: 2622

that of the final addressee destination. Li discloses a system for providing automatic communication addressing comprising logic for receiving at a final addressee destination (fax 54) a document from a sending party (fax 52) from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 8, lines 42 through 48), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one non-text/image communication mark (encoded symbol 56b), if one is present, on the hardcopy (step 58 in Fig. 3), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least a first communication address for a first communication mode and a second communication address for a second different type of communication mode directly or indirectly from the communication mark (column 9, lines 12 through 34, see Fig. 10, step 11), wherein the communication addresses (address of fax 69, seen in Fig. 3) are different from that of the final addressee destination (fax 54, column 9, lines 24 through 34), and initiating a communication to the communication address through the communication device (column 9, lines 12 through 42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

Regarding *claim 29*, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Li further teaches that the communication device is a facsimile (column 5, lines 13 through 28, and column 9, lines 3 through 34), the document is a fax (see abstract), and wherein the communication addresses at least include a communication address of the sending party (column 6, lines 8 through 38).

Regarding **claim 30**, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, and Li further teaches that the communication mark is a non-text/image communication mark (encoded symbol 56b). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Li's teachings in the system of Witek. Witek's system would easily be modified to incorporate Li's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, which would thereby create a more accurate data transmission to a communication address.

14. **Claims 19, and 31-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witek (U.S. Patent Number 5,461,488, cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03) in view of Li *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,506,697), and further in view of Cass (U.S. Patent Number 5,692,073, cited in the Office action dated 1/2/03).

Regarding **claim 19**, Witek and Li disclose the method discussed above in claim 5, but fail to teach of the step of adding a communication mark to the information that deletes an address or a reference to an address from the located communication mark. Cass discloses a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of receiving a document from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 17, lines 54 through 67), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 16, line 65 through column 17, line 16), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least one address from the communication mark (column 18, lines 7 through 34). Cass further teaches of the step of adding a communication mark to the information that deletes an address or a reference to an address from the located communication mark (column

Art Unit: 2622

17, line 50 through column 18, line 65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teachings of Cass in Witek and Li's system. Witek and Li's system would easily be modified to include the teachings of Cass, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claims 31-33*, Witek and Li disclose the method, system, and program product discussed above in claims 15, 20, and 24, respectively, but fail to specifically teach of obtaining the at least one Internet address directly from the communication mark. Cass discloses a system having a method for providing automatic communication addressing comprising the steps of receiving a document from one from the group of a fax and an email communication and creating a hardcopy of the document (column 17, lines 54 through 67), without adding any address information, scanning the document to obtain at least one communication mark, if one is present, on the hardcopy (column 16, line 65 through column 17, line 16), decoding the communication mark to obtain at least one address from the communication mark (column 18, lines 7 through 34). Cass further teaches that the step of obtaining comprises obtaining the at least one Internet address directly from the communication mark (column 5, lines 40 through 52, and column 18, lines 35 through 65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teachings of Cass in Witek and Li's system. Witek and Li's system would easily be modified to include the teachings of Cass, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Durst, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,434,561) discloses a system that utilizes bar codes to indicate Internet addresses.

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

Art Unit: 2622

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

J. R. P.

Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

jrj
June 10, 2003



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